

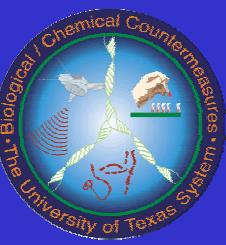
The Army's University Affiliated Research Center

# The UTEXAS UARC Chem-Bio Program Objectives



**Dr. Steve Kornguth, Director  
Biological and Chemical (B/C) Countermeasures**

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# Simultaneous Detection of Multiple Pathogenicity Islands (PI)

Dr. Shelley Payne, UT Austin

Dr. Kerry Oliver, Radix BioSolutions, Ltd.

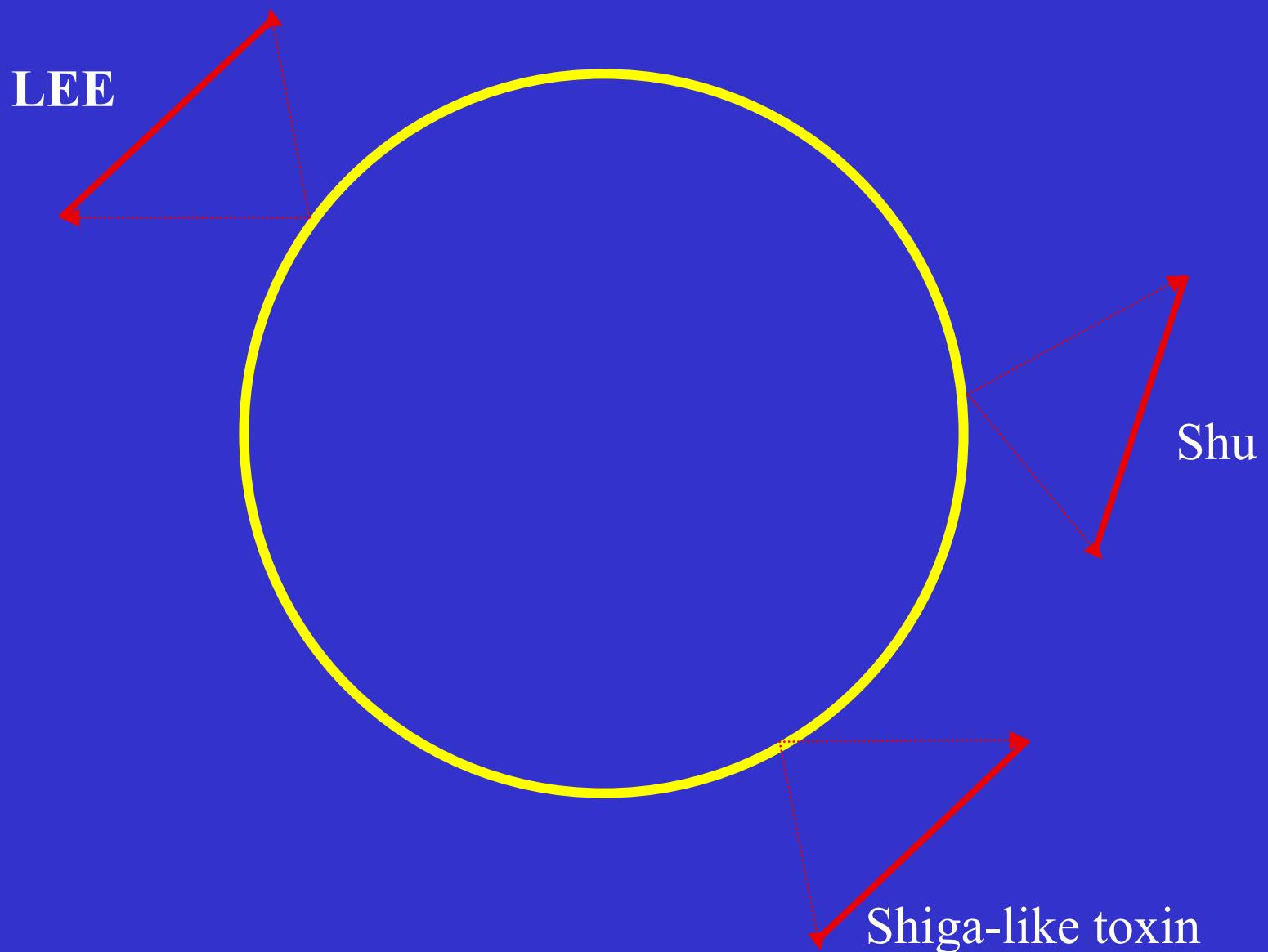
Dr. James J. Valdes, Edgewood Chemical Biological Command

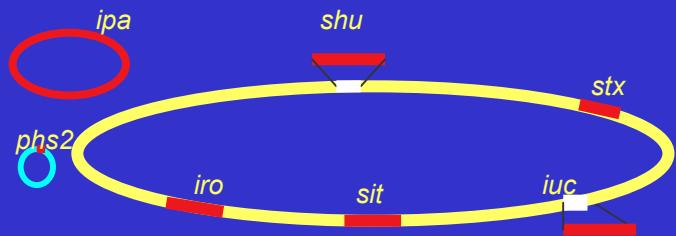
Dr. Steve Kornguth, Dr. Robert C. Chin\*, Institute for Advanced Technology, UT Austin

# Goal

- Characterize pathogenicity islands, DNA factors present in virulent strains but absent from closely related, avirulent strains of bacteria
- Transition UT pathogenicity island technology to rapid commercial screening platform

# *E. coli* O157:H7





*Shigella*/EIEC

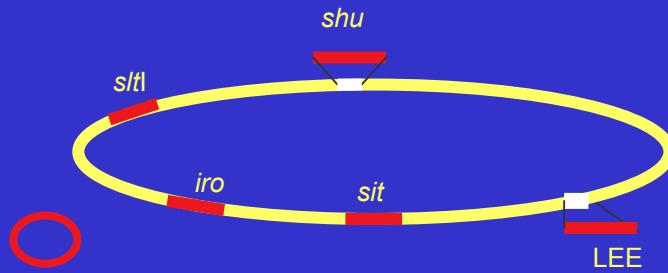


*E. coli* ETEC

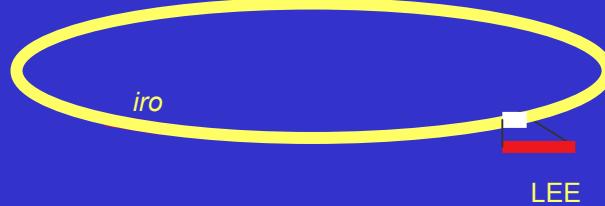
non-pathogenic *E. coli*



*E. coli* O157:H7



*E. coli* EPEC



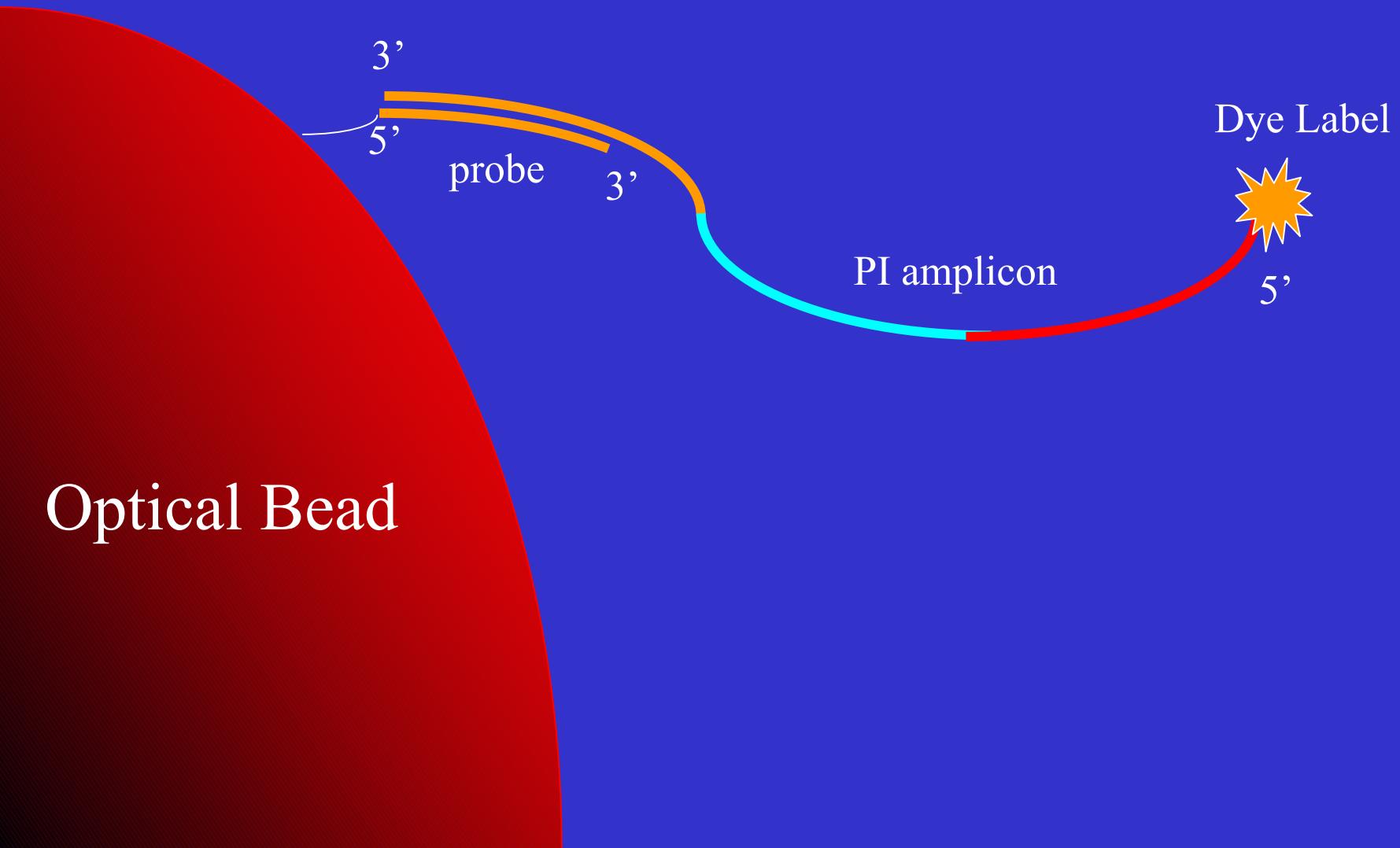
# General Characteristics of a rapid screening platform

- Flexible
- Reproducible
- Simple
- Stable
- Minimize false positives and negatives

# Pathogenicity Island Multiplexing

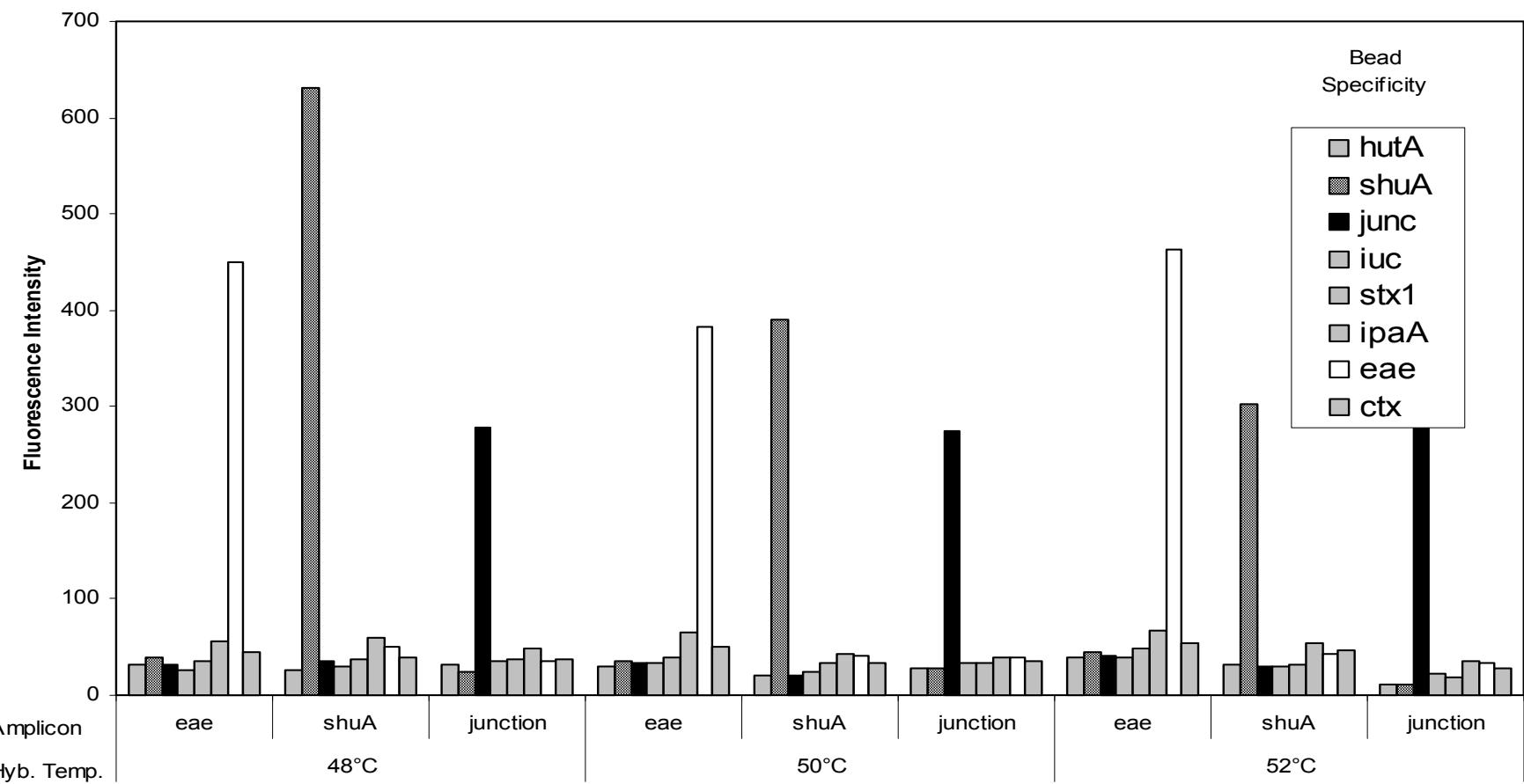
- Identify pathogenic properties rather than specific organisms
- Pattern identification of pathogens
- As new factors can be rapidly added to current stocks
- Multiple sequences for each factor can essentially eliminate false positives and false negatives

# Pathogenicity Island Assay Format



# IAT/Radix Pathogenicity Island Multiplexing Assay

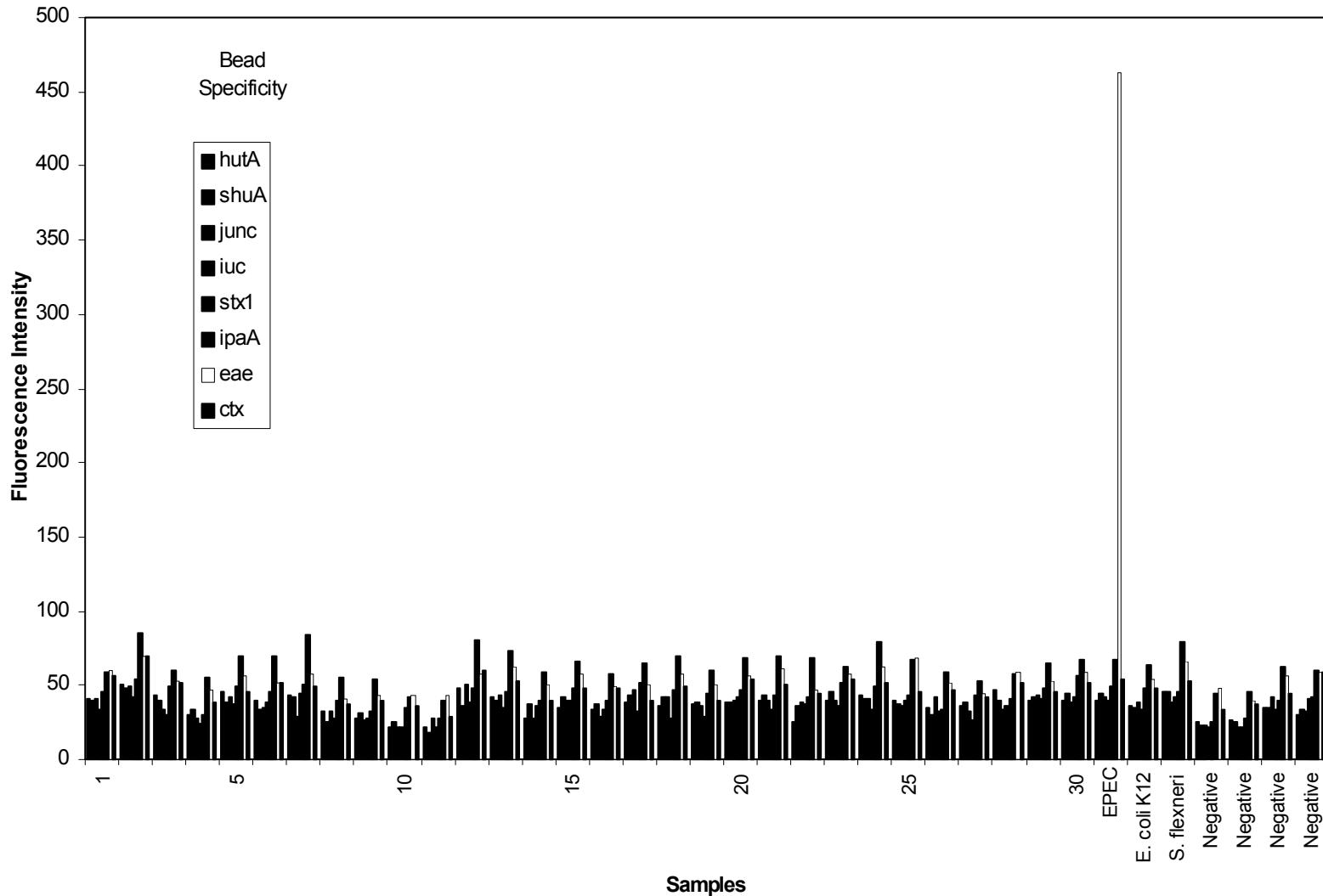
## Temperature study



# Are Pathogenicity Islands Ubiquitously Distributed in the Environment?

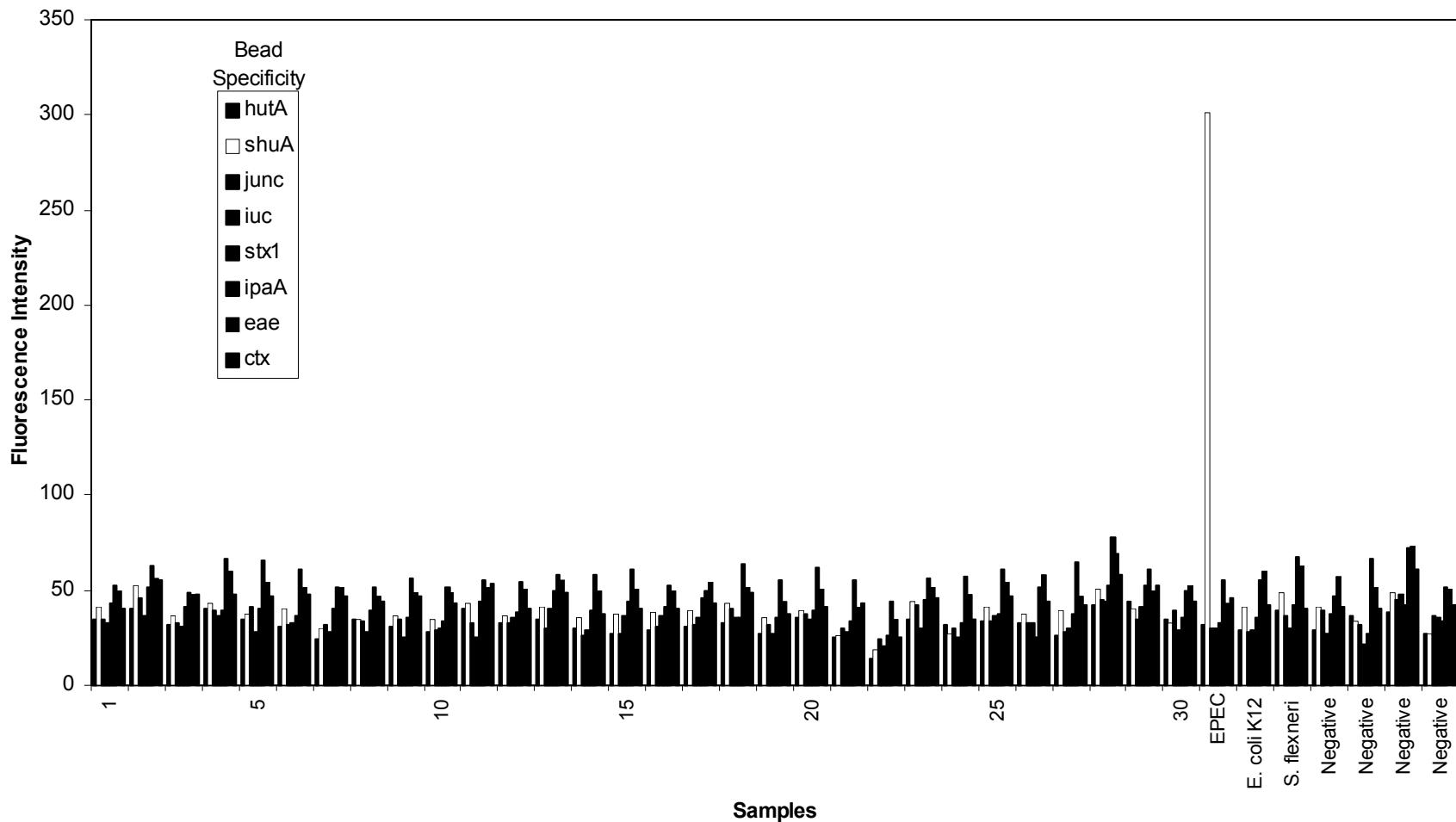
- 30 Dormitory rooms sampled
  - Surface swabbed (3 surfaces per room)
  - Inoculated into broth
- Amplified with 4 different PI primer sets
- Hybridized with 8 different probes at 52°C

# 30 Dormitory room samples eae amplification

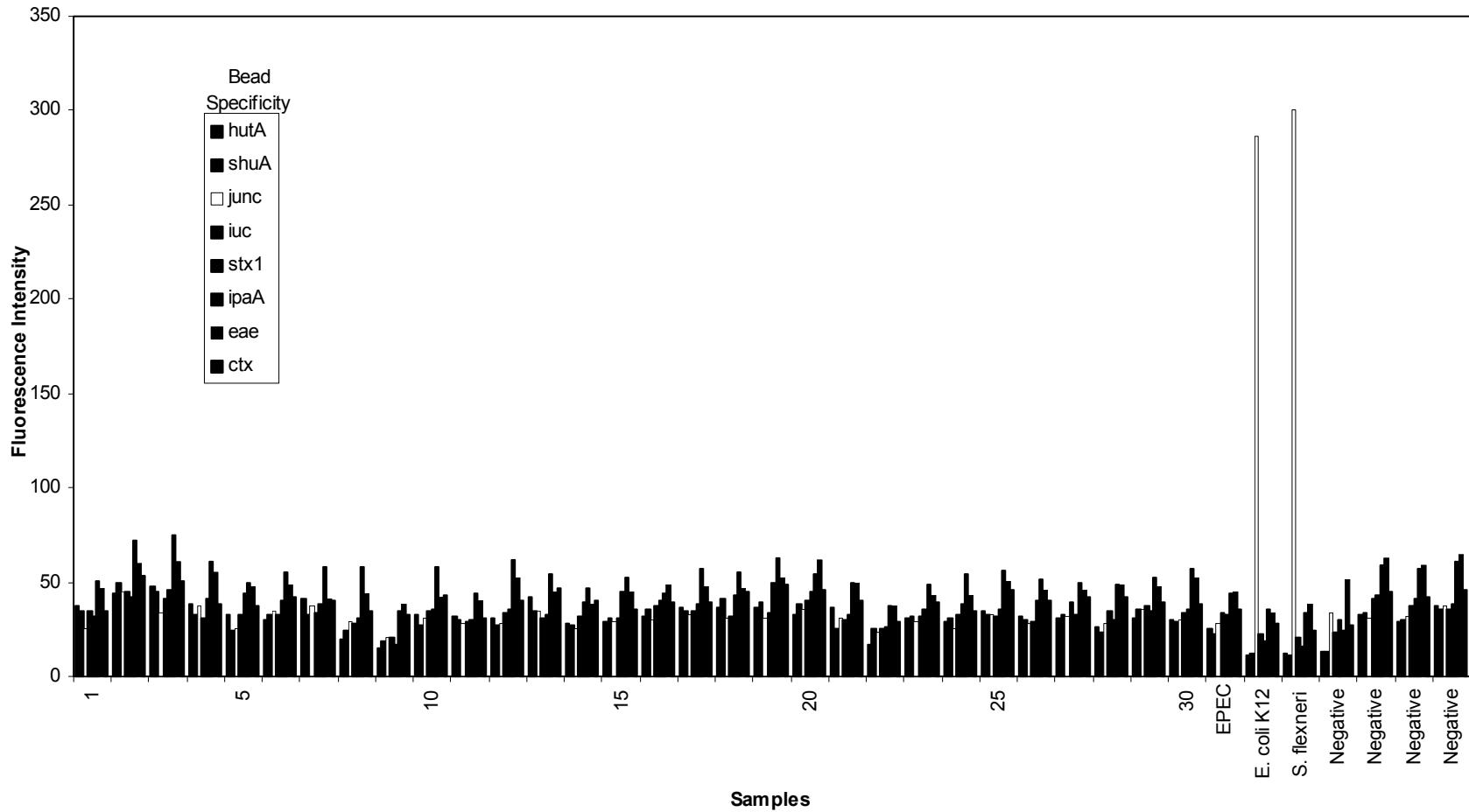


# 30 Dormitory room samples

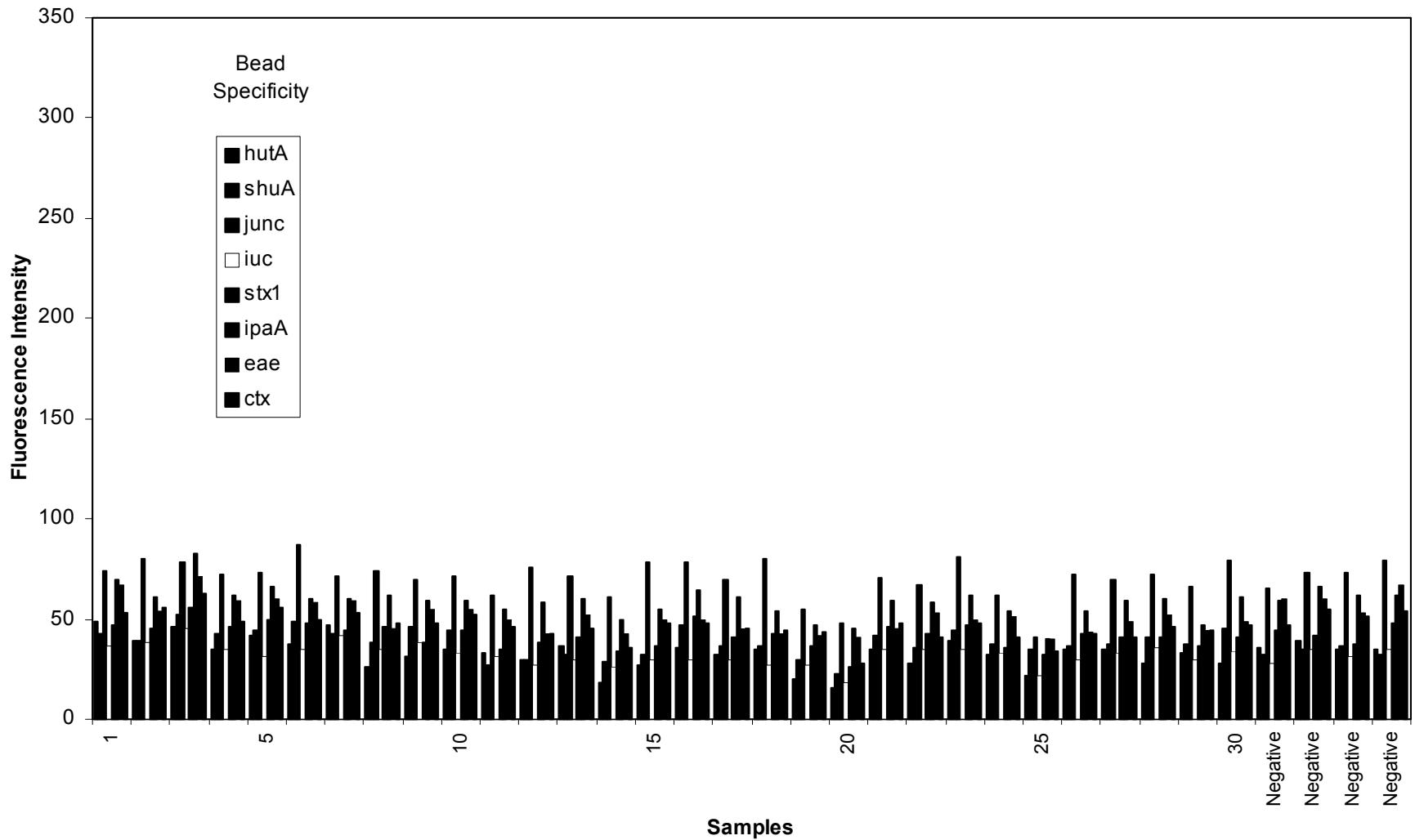
## Shu amplification



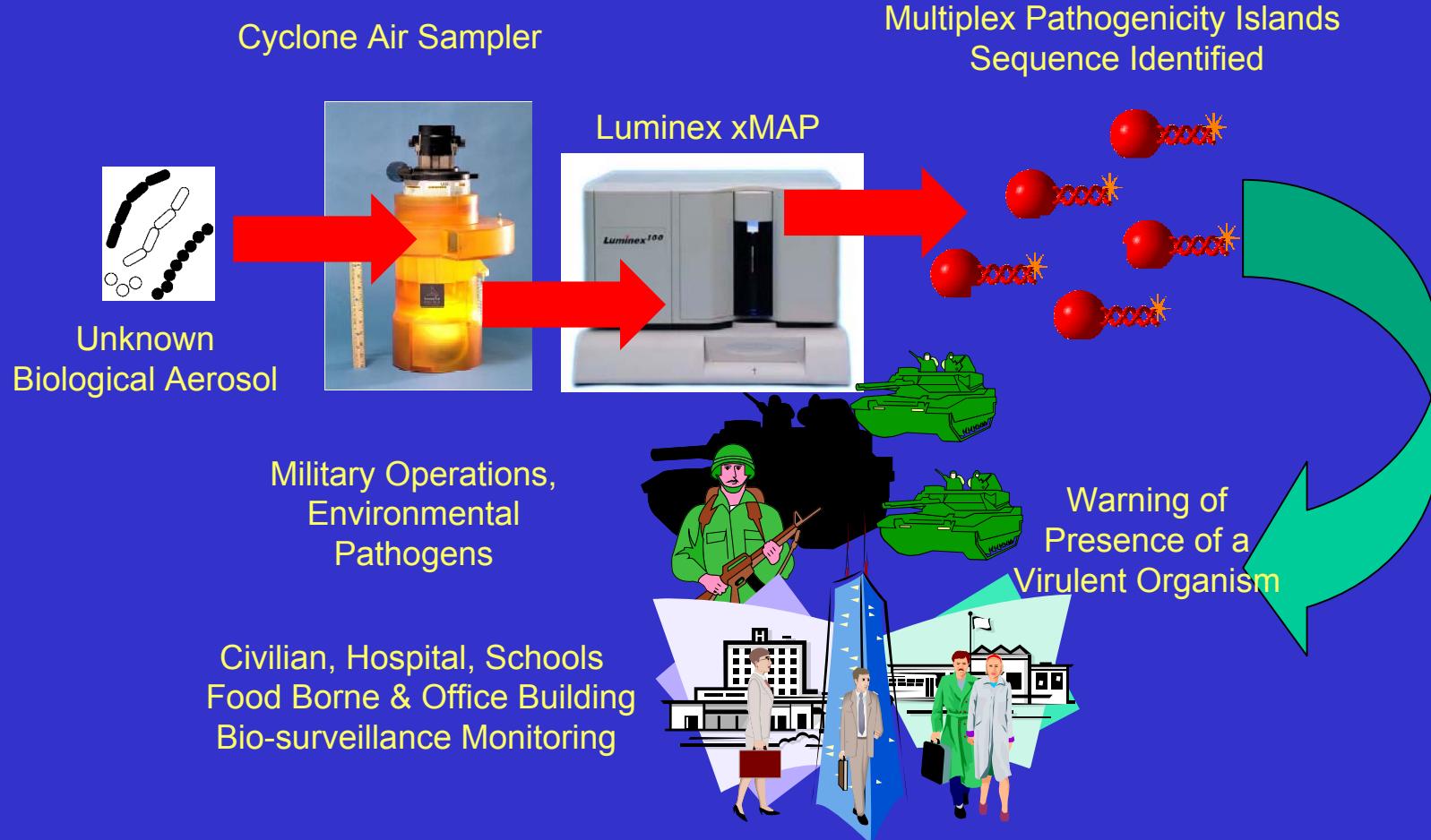
# 30 Dormitory room samples junction amplification



# 30 Dormitory room samples iuc amplification



# UT-Radix Detection/Identification Platform



# Conclusions

- Probes have been designed to hybridize to specific PI sequences
- The PI assay has good sensitivity
- No genomic sequences for pathogens are detected in dormitory environments, therefore pathogens are NOT distributed ubiquitously in such environments

# Future Plans

- Optimize probe design to eliminate cross-reactivity thus eliminating false positives and false negatives
- Optimize amplicon design needs to be undertaken to eliminate steric effects in the assay design
- Determine maximum PI amplicons that can be simultaneously screened

# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS COMPONENT

